

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.
INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Rebels Advancing in
Three Columns.

THEY OCCUPY CHAMBERSBURG.
Gen. Milroy Surrounded.

He Cuts His Way Out and Falls
Back to Harper's Ferry.

Our Other Forces Also Reach that Position.
REBEL CAVALRY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Milroy Contesting their Advance.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION DESTROYED.

Gen. Reynolds Driven to Bunker Hill.

ALL GEN. LEE'S ARMY SAID TO BE MOVING.

Fighting Reported at Muddy Branch
and Nolan's Ferry.

EVACUATION OF HAGERSTOWN.

OUR TROOPS RETREAT TO CHAMBERSBURG.

CHAMBERSBURG, Monday, June 15, 1863.
Lieut. Palmer, just returned from Greencastle, had to fight his way out two miles this side of that place. He reports that the enemy are advancing in three columns, one toward Waynesboro and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, and one toward Mercersburg and Coal Mountain.

It is not known whether they will proceed in short columns or concentrate.
A large fire is seen in the direction of Greencastle now. Palmer reports the column at Greencastle at 5,000 strong, principally cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THIS CITY HAVE TELEGRAPHED TO GEN. GEORGE CUDWALLER, NOW AT WASHINGTON, asking him to obtain authority to repair immediately to Philadelphia and organize the troops, his petitioners regarding him as a man fit for the crisis.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 15, 1863.
Gen. Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by 18,000 Rebels. But after a desperate fight he cut his way through, and united with our forces at Harper's Ferry.

Our force at Martinsburg has also fallen back on Harper's Ferry.
HARRISBURG, Monday, June 15, 1863.
The Rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock to-day.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 15, 1863.
The American's special report from Harper's Ferry says that Gen. Milroy succeeded in cutting his way through the Rebel lines, and reached there this forenoon, after evacuating Winchester.

The fighting was very desperate, and we repulsed the Rebels repeatedly with heavy loss; but finally they were largely reinforced, and Gen. Milroy made his arrangements Sunday to abandon Winchester, finding that the Rebels were endeavoring to closely invest the place. He lost considerably—some 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Military movements are in progress to check the Rebel movement in this direction, which it would not be proper to particularize.

HARRISBURG, June 14, 1863.
Dispatches received to-day from the operators at Chambersburg and Hagerstown give the information of the negroes who have arrived there, to the effect that the Rebel cavalry arrived at Perryville and Martinsburg about noon, and at the latter place there had been considerable hard fighting.

Gen. Milroy was contesting the advance of the Rebels.
Telegraph communication is destroyed between Winchester and Martinsburg, the lines having been broken by the Rebels about 11 o'clock this morning.

Gen. Reynolds has been driven by a large force of Rebels from Perryville to Bunker Hill.
The enemy are also at Winchester.

All Gen. Lee's army is moving.
Two tidings from Muddy Branch and Nolan's Ferry indicate that warm work has been going on there.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15, 1863.
A dispatch from Greencastle, Penn., dated at 10 o'clock this morning, reports as follows:
Our troops are now passing here in retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg.

Hagerstown has been evacuated.
All the rolling stock of the railroad and all the stores have been removed.
Rumor fixes the Rebel force at 10,000, but this is probably an exaggeration.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15, 1863.
The following dispatch has been received by Collector Thomas from Gov. Curtin:
HARRISBURG, June 15, 1863.

WM. G. THOMAS, Philadelphia:
The President calls for 100,000 men for a term not exceeding six months. All men so raised are to be credited to the draft.

Gen. Lee's army is approaching in force.
We must have men immediately to check him.
Can you not raise a force at once?
The men are to be equipped and paid by the United States.

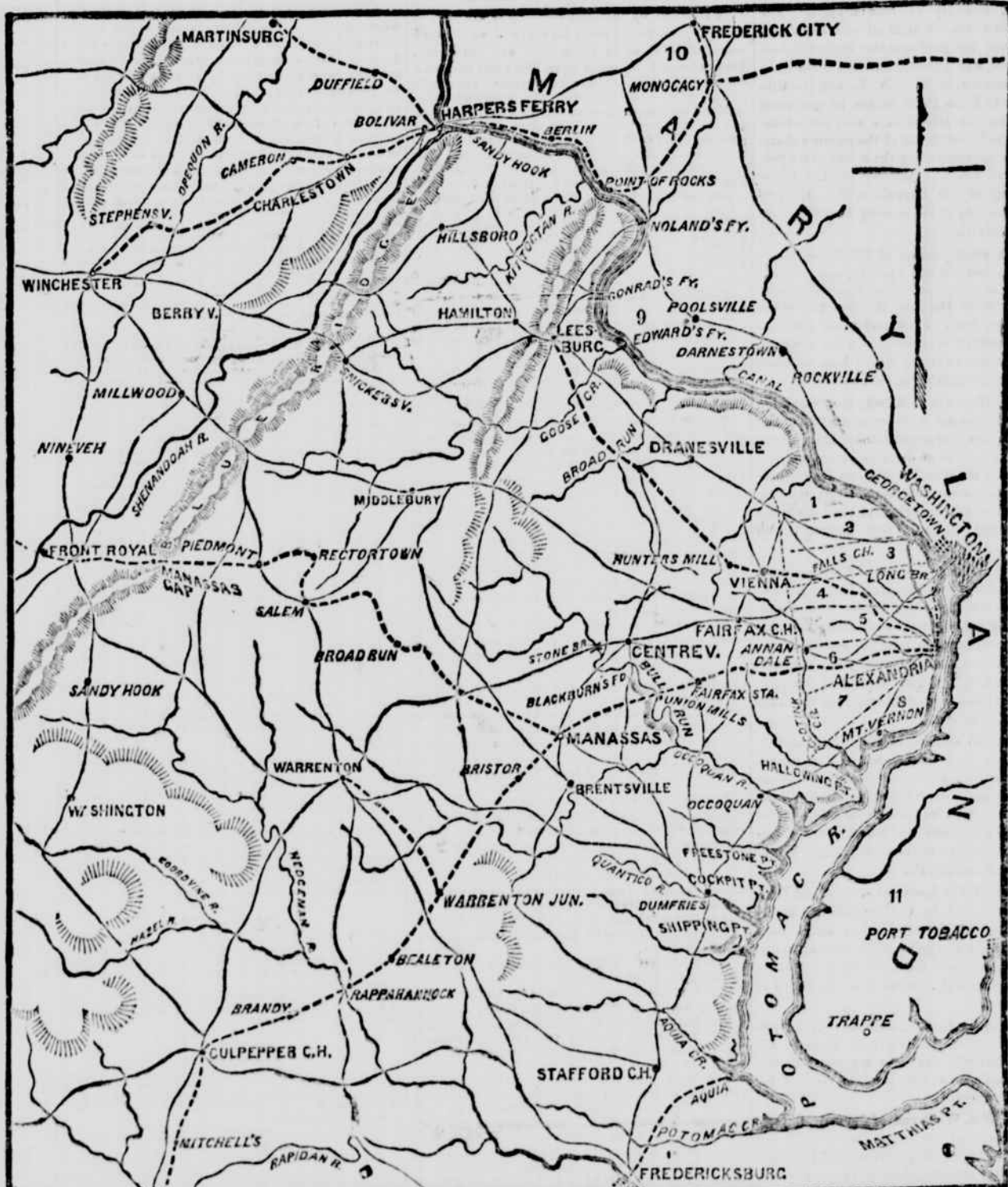
A. G. CURTIN.
FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
Reports of Rebel Deserters—Lee Said to be Marching up the River in Force—A Deserter Executed.

From Our Special Correspondent.
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, June 13, 1863.
It would be indiscreet at present to make particular mention of any movement of Hooker's army which may be in contemplation. Should any impor-

New-York Tribune.

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THE NEW FIELD OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.



THE THREATENED INVASION OF THE NORTH.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

One Hundred Thousand Militia Called for.

They Are to Come from New-York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia.

New-York Called Upon for 20,000.

Gov. Seymour Taking Active Measures.

GOV. TOD OF OHIO MOVING.

Proclamation by Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15, 1863.
By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make invasions into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States, following, to-wit:

- From the State of Maryland, Ten Thousand.
- From the State of Pennsylvania, Fifty Thousand.
- From the State of Ohio, Thirty Thousand.
- From the State of West Virginia, Ten Thousand.

To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of Six Months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion which will be made known through the War Department, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the Volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, under the Enrollment act, for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 47th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

He has summoned the several Major Generals of the State Militia to Albany for consultation, and taken steps for the rapid organization of the militia.

Gen. Sanford telegraphs that he can bring out 5,000 men without delay, and the General commanding the 8th Division, promises 2,000 more.

A draft will be made under the State law to fill up to their maximum number all the militia regiments in the State, and from these the 20,000 will be supplied.

They are called upon to serve six months, and will be credited to the State as three years' men under the impending national draft. They are to serve without State or National bounties.

ORDERS TO NEW-YORK MILITIA.
The following orders have been issued:
HEADQUARTERS 27th REGIMENT N. Y. M.,
No. 142 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

ORDER NO. 1.—All companies of Regiments are hereby directed to report to Gen. Wm. Hall, at his headquarters, at 11 o'clock a.m. Tuesday morning, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, Harry H. Burdett, to be ready to go to Philadelphia on short service. The brigade drill for the 15th inst. is hereby countermanded.

By order of Gen. Wm. Hall,
JAMES H. SMITH, Quartermaster.
HEADQUARTERS 27th REGIMENT N. Y. M.,
No. 142 Broadway, New-York, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER.—In compliance with the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, the following companies of Companies will report to the Colonel at the Armory, No. 156 Broadway, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Land Order for the 15th inst. is hereby countermanded.
By order of Col. CHARLES ROOME,
A. G. MOVING, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 12th REGIMENT N. Y. M.,
Brooklyn, June 15, 1863.
GENERAL ORDER.—This Regiment will assemble at the City Armory on (Sat) Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, in full uniform, knapsack, overcoat and canteen, having received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to proceed to Philadelphia for short service.

By order of Col. JOHN B. WOODWARD,
WM. AUGUSTUS McKEE, Adjutant.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH AND THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 15, 1863.
The New-York 7th have offered their services to aid in resisting the invasion of Pennsylvania, and are expected to leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, June 14, 1863.
The Capital and principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania are in absolute danger.

The Governor will issue another call to-morrow. The people of this State must respond if they do not want to experience all the ravages and horrors of war.

As there is some objection to the present plan of operations, by the instructions of the Governor, Col. Scott started for Washington on a special train this evening, to urge upon the National authorities such a modification of the plan as will suit the views of the people.

To this proposition no reply can be obtained as yet. The Government will, no doubt, accede to it. The indications are that the capitalists will advance the money to pay the military, trusting to the General Government for reimbursement.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.
HARRISBURG, Monday, June 15, 1863.
The following proclamation has just been issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania:

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

PROCLAMATION.
The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our borders.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the State for 50,000 men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who have liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and freedom, and invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All ties, social and political, all ties of personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds and not by words alone, who are for and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only course rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State, and the salvation of our common country.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. TOD OF OHIO.
CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15, 1863.
Gov. Tod has issued a proclamation, calling out 30,000 volunteers for the defense of the border.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA TENDERED.
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 15, 1863.
Gov. Andrew, who is here, has tendered to the Government the services of all the available Massachusetts militia, including the recently returned 44th, 3d and 6th Regiments.

It is understood that all the New-York City Militia regiments have been ordered to the seat of war.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 14, 1863.
The flag of truce from New-York, from City Point, arrived last evening at 7 o'clock, with 350 exchanged prisoners of war (all private) in charge of Capt. Mulford, who left with them for Annapolis at 10 o'clock last evening.

The English and Austrian Consuls, Geo. Moore and D. Vans, arrived on the New-York, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the Rebel Government.

Richmond papers of June 13 have been received, which say that the reported taking of Helena some days since grew out of the fact that our (Rebel) troops made a feint on that place, and succeeded in capturing a wagon train and some prisoners.

The Engineer of the 13th says:
"W. M. Bond, an English subject, from North Carolina, was put in Castle Thunder, yesterday, for improper conduct."

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 14, 1863.
The propeller John Rice, Capt. Garvin, arrived this forenoon, from Morehead City yesterday morning. There is no news from that Department.

REBEL CAVALRY DASH INTO MAYSVILLE, KY.
CINCINNATI, Monday, June 15, 1863.
Two hundred and fifty mounted Rebels dashed into Maysville, Ky., last night. They left this morning, after stealing the guards' horses and arms.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.
THE SITUATION STILL UNCHANGED.
THE ANACONDA TIGHTENING HIS COILS.
Kirby Smith Making Demonstrations.
Our Troops at Milliken's Bend Re-enforced.
JOHNSTON NOT PREPARED TO MOVE YET.

Memphis, Saturday, June 13, 1863.
The steamer Hiawatha, from below, with dates to the 10th, has arrived.

The situation at Vicksburg is unchanged, except that our lines are daily contracted.
The late rains have improved the condition of the army.

About 6,000 of Kirby Smith's force are reported to have come up the Washita River, and are making demonstrations on the Louisiana side of the river. Our troops at Milliken's Bend have been re-enforced.

Johnston is still receiving re-enforcements from the East, and is preparing to move forward.

FROM SUFFOLK.
The Quiet Broken at Last—A Strong Force Gone Toward the Blackwater—Supposed Destination Franklin, to Dislodge Gen. Jenkins.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA, June 12, 1863.
At length the quiet that for the last three weeks has remained unbroken here by any event in military affairs, promises to be broken.

Gen. Corcoran, at the head of a force of about 12,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, left here today at noon, marching in the direction of the Blackwater River. His destination is unknown except to the "select few," but the general belief is that Franklin is the place aimed at.

It is known that Gen. Jenkins is at that place, at the head of quite a force of Rebels, among which are his South Carolina brigade, and that he is heavily intrenched.

His men are said to be in excellent fighting condition, and very determined, and he deems himself perfectly secure, but Gen. Corcoran has gone out with the determination of doing something; his preparations and forces are ample, and should this be the place toward which the expedition is directed, Gen. Jenkins will have to attend well to his defense, or he will find himself and his men in a dilemma which he evidently little dreamed of.

Deserters from the Rebels are constantly presenting themselves to our outer pickets, and are being sent in to the Provost-Marshal's, when they take the oath, and seem to regard themselves as possessed of new dignity at again being allowed to be recognized as loyal.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.
Arrival of Rebel Re-enforcements at Fredericksburg—Destitute Citizens Fed with Army Rations—Rebel Army Changes—Mutineries of Discontent and Threats of a Corner Rebellion.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA, June 13, 1863.
I have a copy of *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 11th before me, brought over by a deserter. Of the recent cavalry fight *The Enquirer* remarks: "It would appear that it is the enemy who are advancing, instead of Gen. Lee."

The Enquirer's Fredericksburg correspondence of the 10th inst. mentions that 23 car loads of troops had arrived that day, without stating from where, and that 500 destitute residents of Fredericksburg had been fed with army rations.

Not a word of late news is given from Vicksburg, though extracts from Northern papers regarding the siege are given in abundance.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky takes charge of the late Gen. Floyd Tipton's brigade. Gen. A. S. Jenkins has assumed command of the Confederate forces now in the Valley of Virginia.

The Enquirer of the 11th, in a leading article remarks that a visitor to the Confederacy is astonished to find "one State fiercely exasperated against another State, because it seceded too soon or too late from the old Union; newspapers in one State, frantic with rage, because the soldiers and officers of that State do not receive enough of honorable mention in the public papers, and those of another quickly threatening that their State will quit the Confederacy (that is, submit to the common enemy) because its statesmen are not called in sufficient numbers to the councils of the Government and offices of emolument. He hears Virginia denouncing South Carolina, because she presumed to go out of the Union, when she was ready, and South Carolina cursing Virginia because she would not secede when she was ready. Virginia, insisting on her great merit in withholding like a buckler the States of the South, and tearing the brunt of the war as a foolish people from the Gulf States praising themselves for coming to the banks of the Potomac to fight Virginia's battles, as if they were not fighting their own."

He finds, to his consternation, that the Southern gentlemen ready to prove to him that the President is all a mistake, possibly a traitor, and that if the Union, Ebenezer Cove had been elected President, the war would have been over long ago. He would find among Confederates new, creatures with the aspect and gait of men, dreaming, whispering about the possibility of giving up the whole cause, and presenting themselves, with halos round our necks, to ask mercy of our offended masters."

Notwithstanding all this from politicians and other civilians, *The Enquirer* asserts that the army is sound, and will fight to the last. We do not, by any means, find proof of the among prisoners and deserters. A large portion of the former are thoroughly tired of the war, and desirous that matters should be settled in any way.

Affairs in Missouri.
St. Louis, Monday, June 15, 1863.

There was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day on the subject of memorializing Secretary Chase regarding restrictions in trade with the Southern States. Gen. Walbridge of New-York made a speech, in which he expressed the opinion that it would be wise for the Government, as last as they took possession of any portion of the Southern States, to throw it open to commerce, with the least possible restriction, since our armies go to extend the blessings of the Federal Constitution, which was itself founded on the necessities of commerce.

The enrolled militia of this county have been ordered to drill daily until further orders.

Eleven hundred prisoners were sent to City Point from here last week for exchange.

Gov. Gamble has ordered an election in the 11th Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Nye.

ONE OF THE PRIZE CLARENCE'S VICTIMS.—The brig *Spartan*, of Halifax, N. S., Capt. McCall, bound for Halifax in 16 days, with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co., arrived here yesterday. On the 11th inst., off Hatteras, spoke the brig *Tuscan*, from Cinquepots for Boston. On the 12th, 40 miles N. N. E. of Hatteras, saw a fore-and-aft schooner on fire. She was about 300 tons burden, painted black, with white and yellow stripes, and gilt figure-head. She had all her sails set. She was undoubtedly one of the Clarence's victims.